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CLEOME VISCOSA L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)—NEW TO LOUISIANA—*Cleome viscosa* is a pantropical weed, probably native to tropical Asia, that is very abundant in the West Indies and less so in Bermuda, Central America, and Brazil (see Iltis, *Brittonia* 12(4):279–294. 1960.) Within the United States the plant has been reported from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Florida. The plants cited below are coarse, viscid, and strong smelling (somewhat with the odor of burning *Cannabis*) herbs characterized by their palmately compound leaves with five leaflets and erect siliques of about 5–7 cm in length when mature. Flowers are yellow, with the bases of the petals and sepals being purplish. The abundance of this species at the Clarence station suggests that it may have been present for some time and has probably become a permanent part of the Louisiana flora.

Appreciation is extended to Sidney McDaniel of the Institute for Botanical Exploration, Mississippi State, Mississippi, for initial determination and to Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for verification.

LOUISIANA. Natchitoches Parish: Natchitoches, roadside, La. Hwy 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ mi E of La. Hwy 1 Bypass, 19 Sep 1980, *Holmes* 3963 (NATC, WIS, IBE; others to be distributed to ALA, NLU, NO); 3 mi E of Clarence on U.S. Hwy 84, in fields, Sep 1980, *Dean s.n.* (NATC); same data as *Dean s.n.*, *Yazdani s.n.* (NATC) and also *Bainette s.n.* (NATC).

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POLYPOGON ELONGATUS H.B.K. (POACEAE) NEW IN TEXAS¹—Recent collections made in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas showed that the distribution range of *Polypogon elongatus* H.B.K. has extended into this area. The population was found in Texas; Brewster County: Calamity Creek,

¹ This is a Technical Bulletin No. T.A. 16667, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

approximately 40 km S of Alpine along Hwy 118, 8 Aug 1980, *Morden and Hatch 70* (TAES) and 1 May 1981, *Morden 371* (TAES). It was growing in sandy soils of the creek bed which passed under the highway.

This find is significant because it is the first reported collection from Texas. Specimens from the SRSC collection in Alpine were studied and *P. elongatus* was not found. The nearest U.S. collections are over 700 kilometers to the northwest in southern Arizona. Previously, the distribution of *P. elongatus* was reported to extend from Arizona to Argentina (Chase, 1951). Beetle (1977) reported the range in northern Mexico extends from Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon southward. Neither Gould (1975) nor Martin and Hutchins (1980) list *P. elongatus* as being present in either Texas or New Mexico.

Polypogon elongatus is a perennial grass with culms that often reach one meter in height, and a contracted panicle 15–30 cm long, branches clustered and densely flowered to the base. Disarticulation in *Polypogon* is at the base of the one-flowered spikelet. The characteristic of *P. elongatus* that separates it from other *Polypogon* species is glumes which gradually taper to an awn, whereas the other species have glumes which are lobed at the apex with a dorsal awn or are otherwise abruptly rounded at the summit.

Data from specimens at TAES indicate that *P. elongatus* requires favorable moisture conditions. Collection data on specimens from Central America south to Venezuela, where there is higher precipitation, indicates that *P. elongatus* is found growing on hillsides and in meadows. In northern Mexico, Arizona, and California this species is associated with stream banks and marshes.

It is likely this species is more prevalent in streams of the West Texas-Mexico mountains. However, the floristics of this area is not well known and more work will increase the distribution of many species not previously recorded in Texas.—Clifford W. Morden and Stephan L. Hatch, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

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DISTRIBUTION AND NATURALIZATION OF *CYPERUS BREVI-FOLIOIDES* (CYPERACEAE) IN EASTERN UNITED STATES—Over